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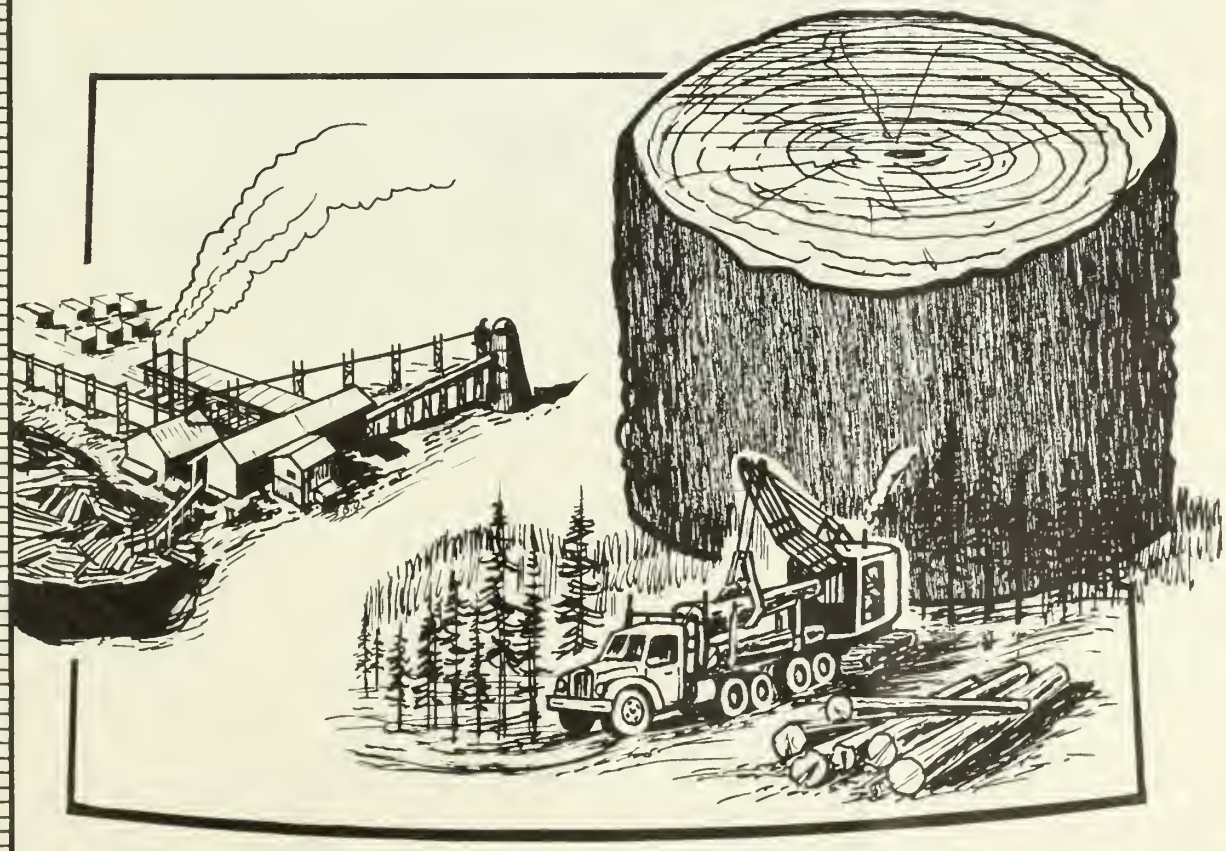
WYOMING TIMBER PRODUCTION AND MILL RESIDUES - 1976

CHARLES E. KEEGAN III
RANDLE V. WHITE
THEODORE S. SETZER



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THE AUTHORS

CHARLES E. KEEGAN III is Research Specialist with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana. He is currently involved in a number of research projects concerning the forest products industry in the northern Rocky Mountains. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from Georgetown University and a Master of Science in forestry from the University of Montana. Prior to his current position, he worked as an accountant and as a forestry instructor at the University of Montana.

RANDLE V. WHITE is Research Associate with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana. His most recent research deals with the effect of government regulation on small Montana businesses. He also has done studies on the impact of coal development in Montana and on the forest products industry in the northern Rocky Mountains. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from the University of Montana with additional graduate work in accounting and economics.

THEODORE S. SETZER is a Research Forester in the Resources Evaluation Unit in Anchorage, Alaska, for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Previously, he was a specialist in forest products, timber removals, and inventory planning at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. Before that he served with the Soil Conservation Service, the Central States Forest Experiment Station in Iowa, and with private industry as a forest manager and sawmill operator in Iowa. He holds BS degrees in Forestry and agronomy from Iowa State University.

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WYOMING TIMBER PRODUCTION AND MILL RESIDUES, 1976

Charles E. Keegan III
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NOTE: The term "timber production" as used in this publication is defined as the production of roundwood timber products.

INTERMOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Ogden, Utah 84401

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Wyoming roundwood timber production in 1976 was 25,756 thousand cubic feet (729.3 thousand cubic meters) compared to 30,048 thousand cubic feet (850.9 thousand cubic meters) in 1969. Sawlog output was down from the 1969 estimate of 167,620 thousand board feet to 135,648 thousand board feet in 1976. Estimated volume of plant residues (including bark) from Wyoming's lumber industry was 21,654 thousand cubic feet (613.2 thousand cubic meters) of which 10,521 thousand cubic feet (297.9 thousand cubic meters) were utilized.

The data presented in this study are based on the Wyoming Forest Industries Data Collection System, a cooperative survey performed by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana; coordinated and funded by the Renewable Resources Evaluation Research Unit of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Wyoming's estimated 1976 production of roundwood timber products[1] was 25,756 thousand cubic feet (729.3 thousand cubic meters), 14 percent less than the 1969 estimate of 30,048 thousand cubic feet (850.9 thousand cubic meters)(fig. 1).[2]

Sawlog output decreased to 23,591 thousand cubic feet (668.0 thousand cubic meters; 135,648 thousand board feet) from the 1969 estimate of 29,287 thousand cubic feet (829.3 thousand cubic meters; 167,620 thousand board feet).[3] The volume of sawlogs was 5,696 thousand cubic feet (161.3 thousand cubic meters) less than the 1969 level and accounted for about 92 percent of the State's total roundwood products production in 1976; the comparable percentage for 1969 was 97.5. The roundwood pulpwood harvest was 1,668 thousand cubic feet (47.2 thousand cubic meters) in 1976 in contrast to 1969 when no roundwood pulpwood harvest was reported in Wyoming. Production of all other roundwood products combined was 497 thousand cubic feet (14.1 thousand cubic meters), down from the 1969 estimate of 761 thousand cubic feet (21.5 thousand cubic meters) (table 1).[4]

A limited number of firms purchased timber within most counties in Wyoming. Confidential information about the operations of individual firms must be protected; therefore, sawlog harvest data can be released only on a regional basis, with some discussion of the changes in level of harvest on a county by county basis within regions.

The State of Wyoming has been divided by county into three regions:

Region A	Region B	Region C
Fremont	Big Horn	Albany
Hot Springs	Campbell	Carbon
Lincoln	Crook	Converse
Park	Johnson	Goshen
Sublette	Sheridan	Laramie
Sweetwater	Washakie	Natrona
Teton	Weston	Niobrara
Uinta		Platte

Region A, made up of the western counties, shows a 42.5 million board foot decrease in sawlog harvest, from almost 94 million board feet in 1969 to just over 51 million board feet in 1976 (table 2). Fremont, Lincoln, Hot Springs, Uinta, and Park Counties showed a combined total harvest that was less than one-fifth of the harvest for those same counties in 1969. Sublette and Teton Counties both had significant increases in sawlog production from 1969 to 1976, but the magnitude of these increases was not sufficient to offset the large reductions in the other counties.

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[1]Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer use. Such products include sawlogs, pulpwood, fuelwood, piling, poles, hewn ties, mine timbers, and various other round, split, or hewn products.

[2]The 1969 figures used in this report are taken from Setzer, Theodore S. 1971. Estimates of timber products output and plant residues, Wyoming and western South Dakota, 1969. USDA For. Serv. Res. Note INT-136, 6 p. Intermt. For. and Range Exp. Stn., Ogden, Utah.

[3]Unless otherwise indicated, Scribner log rule is used throughout this report for board foot volumes of roundwood products.

[4]Other roundwood products include commercial poles, pilings, posts, and house logs.

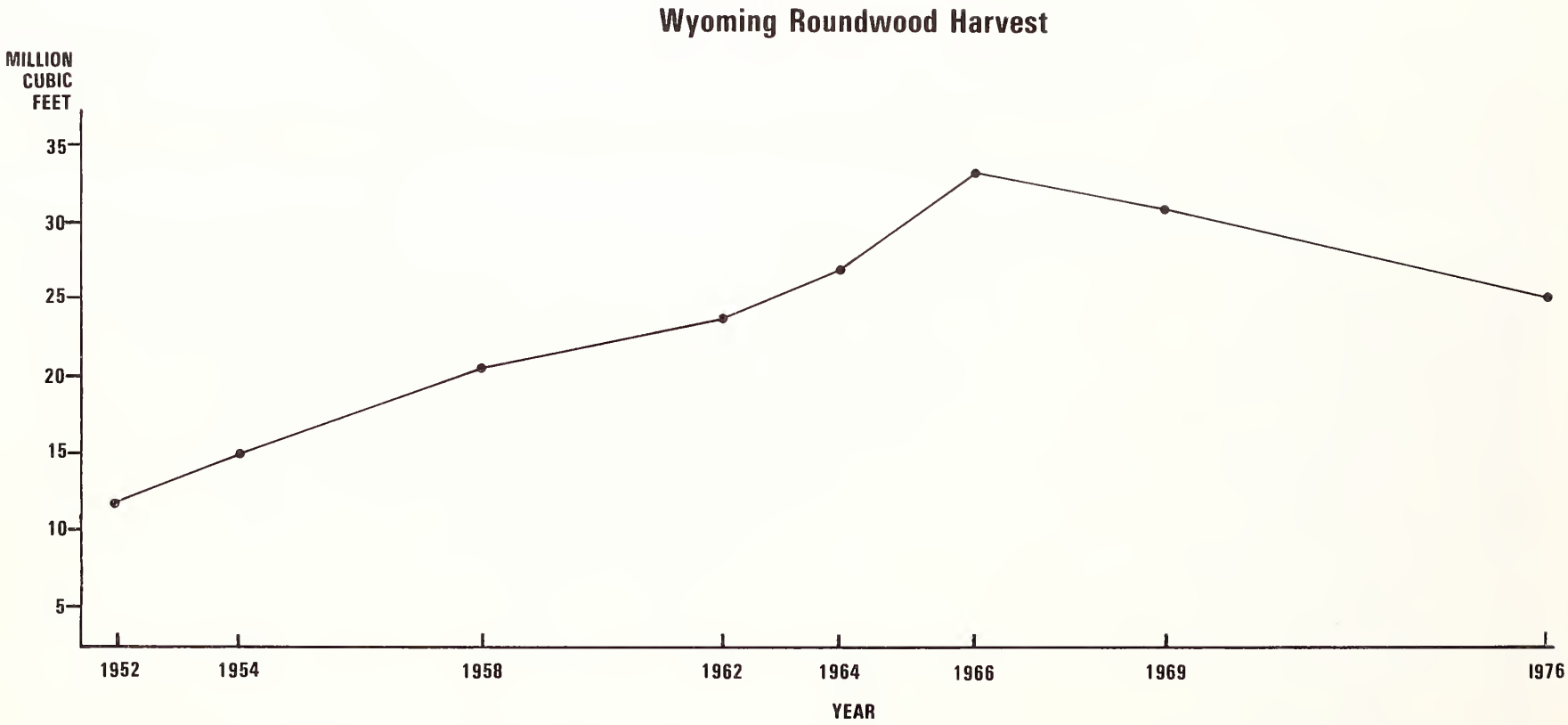

Figure 1.--Roundwood harvest, 1952 through 1976. Plotted volumes through 1969 from Setzer (1971).

Table 1.--*Roundwood products from Wyoming timberlands by species, 1976*

Product	Species						All species	
	Subalpine fir	Englemann spruce	Lodgepole pine	Ponderosa pine	Douglas-fir	Other species	Volume	Percent
	Thousand cubic feet							
Sawlogs	1,084	2,563	12,546	6,000	1,323	75	23,591	91.6
Roundwood pulpwood	--	--	--	1,668	--	--	1,668	6.5
Other roundwood products[1]	5	7	343	109	32	1	497	1.9
Total	1,089	2,570	12,889	7,777	1,355	76	25,756	100.0
Percent of total	4.2	10.0	50.0	30.2	5.3	.3	100.0	
	Thousand cubic meters							
Sawlogs	30.7	72.6	355.2	169.9	37.5	2.1	668.0	91.6
Roundwood pulpwood	--	--	--	47.2	--	--	47.2	6.5
Other roundwood products[1]	.1	.2	9.8	3.1	.9	([2])	14.1	1.9
Total	30.8	72.8	365.0	220.2	38.4	2.1	729.3	100.0
Percent of total	4.2	10.0	50.0	30.2	5.3	.3	100.0	

[1]Includes commercial poles, pilings, posts, and house logs.
[2]Less than 50 cubic meters.

Table 2.--*Mill receipts of sawlogs from Wyoming timberlands by species and geographic origin, 1976*

Region	Species						All species	
	Subalpine fir	Englemann spruce	Lodgepole pine	Ponderosa pine	Douglas-fir	Other species	Volume	Percent
	Thousand board feet, Scribner							
Region A	2,568	7,421	34,494	190	6,379	120	51,172	37.7
Region B	558	3,546	8,591	34,060	1,232	16	48,003	35.4
Region C	3,108	3,764	29,052	254	--	295	36,473	26.9
Total	6,234	14,731	72,137	34,504	7,611	431	135,648	100.0
Percent of total	4.6	10.9	53.2	25.4	5.6	.3	100.0	
	Thousand board feet, International 1/4-inch rule							
Region A	2,876	8,312	38,633	213	7,144	134	57,312	37.7
Region B	625	3,972	9,622	38,147	1,380	18	53,764	35.4
Region C	3,481	4,216	32,538	284	--	330	40,849	26.9
Total	6,982	16,500	80,793	38,644	8,524	482	151,925	100.0
Percent of total	4.6	10.9	53.2	25.4	5.6	.3	100.0	

Region B, which includes the north-central and northeastern counties, shows an increased harvest of 6.5 million board feet, from 41.5 million board feet in 1969 to 48 million board feet in 1976. This gain is due to a large increase from the ponderosa pine lands in Crook and Weston Counties in northeastern Wyoming. The increased cut on these lands more than offset a reduction in harvest of over 50 percent in Johnson and Sheridan Counties from 1969 to 1976.

Sawlog production from timberlands in Region C in 1976 was 36 million board feet, 4 million board feet more than in 1969. The major timber-producing counties in this region, Albany and Carbon, both showed increased harvests in 1976.

Lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and Engelmann spruce were the predominant timber species harvested from Wyoming timberlands, accounting for over 90 percent of the 1976 harvest. The remainder of the cut was composed mainly of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with cottonwood, limber pine, and juniper making up less than 1 percent of the harvest (table 2).

In 1976, approximately 78 percent of the volume of coarse residues and 35 percent of the fine residues were utilized as compared to 1969 when 58 percent of the coarse residues and 29 percent of the fine residues were used (table 3).[5] Utilization of bark approached 12 percent in 1976. In 1969, there was almost no utilization of bark.

Table 3.--*Estimated volume of used and unused sawmill residues in Wyoming by type, 1969 and 1976*

Type and year	Estimated volume			Percent of total		
	Used	Unused	Total	Used	Unused	Total
	Thousand cubic feet			*Percent*		
Bark:						
1969	3	4,683	4,686	0.1	99.9	100.0
1976	552	4,185	4,737	11.7	88.3	100.0
Coarse:[1]						
1969	4,262	3,060	7,322	58.2	41.8	100.0
1976	7,377	2,109	9,486	77.8	22.2	100.0
Fine:[2]						
1969	2,269	5,638	7,907	28.7	71.3	100.0
1976	2,592	4,839	7,431	34.9	65.1	100.0
	Thousand cubic meters			*Percent*		
Bark:						
1969	0.1	132.6	132.7	0.1	99.9	100.0
1976	15.6	118.5	134.1	11.7	88.3	100.0
Coarse:[1]						
1969	120.7	86.6	207.3	58.2	41.8	100.0
1976	208.9	59.7	268.6	77.8	22.2	100.0
Fine:[2]						
1969	64.3	159.6	223.9	28.7	71.3	100.0
1976	73.4	137.0	210.4	34.9	65.1	100.0

[1]Material suitable for chipping, such as slabs, edgings, and trimmings.
[2]Such material as sawdust and shavings.

[5]Mill residues are wood materials from manufacturing plants not utilized for the mill's primary product. Such materials include bark, slabs, edgings, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, and shavings.

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1979. Wyoming timber production and mill residues, 1976. USDA For. Serv. Resour. Bull. INT-19, 5 p. Intermt. For. and Range Exp. Stn., Ogden, Utah 84401.

This report presents data on timber production and mill residues for the State of Wyoming. Also included are historical trends in roundwood harvest since 1952, and comparisons of 1976 product output, mill residues and residue use with 1969 estimates. Data are presented for three Regions, made up of county groupings, in addition to the State total.

KEYWORDS: primary wood products, sawtimber, pulpwood, sawmill residues use.

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The Intermountain Station, headquartered in Ogden, Utah, is one of eight regional experiment stations charged with providing scientific knowledge to help resource managers meet human needs and protect forest and range ecosystems.

The Intermountain Station includes the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and western Wyoming. About 250 million acres, or 90 percent, of the land area in the Station territory are classified as forest and rangeland. These lands include grasslands, deserts, shrublands, alpine areas, and well-stocked forests. They supply fiber for forest industries; minerals for energy and industrial development; and water for domestic and industrial consumption. They also provide recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year.

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